Henry A. Greene, From Co. and has been relieved frill that a large hard for duty as Judge Advecate of the General field for duty as Judge Advecate of the General fix Martial appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, In the absence of the Judge Advecate General, In the absence of the Judge Advecate, will, by direction of G. N. Lieber, Judge Advecate, will, by direction of G. N. Lieber, Judge of the office of the Judge

red. N. Lieber, Judge Auvocate, with, by the created readed General sutenant Henry O'Monohan has been ordered to the sac executive commander; George Dewey has red his return home, having been detached from the cata, and has been placed on sick leave; Enaigu John ougherty, from the coast survey schooner Ready ordered to the Koarsage; Civil Engineer E. E. Perry duty at Key West and from the Navy Yard, sington, and placed on waiting orders.

YELLOW FEVER PATIENTS FROM HAVANA WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service has been advised that the American bark Helen Sands left Havana on June 25, bound for New-York, and that several of her been communicated to the health pathorities at Now-York with a view of having the infected vessel pre-vented from entering that port.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 27, 1883.

MAJOR NICKERSON GONE TO EUROPE.—Information has seen received at the War Department that Major Nickerson sailed for Europe June 16. WASHINGTON NOTES.

To BE PERMITTED TO RESIGN.—The Secretary of the Mavy has decided to permit Commander Frederick smith, who was court-martialled for duplicating his pay accounts, to resign from the service. TO ESTABLISH INSPECTION STATIONS.—The National

Board of Health has been informed that the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley is preparing to estab-lish inspection stacions on the Mississippi River. THE BONDS OF TEA IMPORTERS.—The Secretary of the

Treasury has authorized the Collector of Customs at New York to accept one surety on the bond of importers of tens, instead of two sureties, as herotofore require: A M:STATEMENT CORRECTED.-In a dispatch recently spoke of the compromise case of C. H. Houghton iy Collector at Perth Amboy, N. J., it was incorstated that Houghton is now in the Penitentiary, sonly sentenced to pay a fine of \$500.

PATMASTER WASSON'S SENTENCE APPROVED .- The resident has approved the findings and full sentence of he court-martial in Paymaster Wasson's case. An order fill be issued to-morrow officially aurouncing his sen-suce, which is—to be dismissed from the Army and to be onflued at bard labor for eighteen months in some prison ung Hour at the Custom House.—The Sec

of the Treasury to-day instructed the Collector of Cus-oms at New-York to keep the Custom House open until 230 o'clock p. m. for the next two weeks, for the recep-tion of duties, in order to accommodate merchants who eant to make withdrawals before and after the new-lariff act goes into effect, July 1. MARRIE FOR THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT .- The engi-

marking roam to Massachusetts to investigate the matter has reported that the Lee Marble Company will not be able to fill their contract to supply marble for the Washington Monument. It will be necessary to secure marble from some other quarter, and it is probable that bids for furnishing the marble will be called for.

THE SEVENTH IN THE RAIN.

HEALTH AND SPIRITS NOT AFFECTED. THLETIC SPORTS-COLONEL CLARK WELL AGAIN-

PERSONAL NOTES. [FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

STATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, PEEKSKILL, June 27.—A heavy mantle has halt-hidden Dunderberg since sunrise, and low-lying mists have entirely shut out the more distant highlands and hill-seince noon. A greater part of the afternoon there has been an intermittent and decidedly depressing drizzie. At intervals the drizzle has burst into a lively shower, driving the sentries to their boxes, and the straggling and bedraggled visitor to the nearest shelter. At the weather machines in front of the post hospital tent a falling barometer foreteils stormy weather. The uncomfortable moisture has not interfered with the health of the regiment, and not a

Henry K. White, a manufacturer of straw goods at No. 548 Broadway, has made an assignment at Stamford, Cons., where his factory is situated. He be-came embarrassed in May, his liabilities being placed at \$100,000, and he has since endeavored to make ar-

Taucoments to continue business.

The schedules of Vanderhoof, Morrison & Co., stock brokers at No. 34 New-st., show liabilities, \$119,908 56, of which there are unsecured, \$19,767 64; partly secured, \$55,634 19; wholly secured, \$22,171 65; preferred, \$22,345 03. The nominal assets which have come into the possession of the assignee are \$83,398 16, chiefly debts due the firm, the actual value being placed at \$32,493 27. Besides these assets there are others which \$32,493 27. Besides these assets there are others which have not come into the possession of the assignee, which amount to \$64,000, conslating of six first mortgage Metroplitan Elevated Raitroad bonds, \$6,000; four bonds of the City of Bayonne, N. J., \$4,000; a mortgage, \$4,000; promissory notes, \$30,000, and Stock Exchange seat, \$20,000, all of which were piedged as collateral security. In the actual assets the equity in the Stock Exchange seat is placed at \$7,000; it was sold on June 26 for \$25,000, and the claims in the Stock Exchange against it were \$20,371. The largest creditor is the National Bank of the Republic (\$55,634), which is partly secured. The firm has a claim against G. Mayer for \$65,799, which is valued at \$15,000. The National Earth of the Republic also has a claim sgainst him for \$27,000.

National Eart of the Republic area was as a selection of the Republic and José Lavandeysa, him for \$27,000.

Berjanom Odio, Felips Perozo and José Lavandeysa, composing the firm of Odio & Perozo, shipping and commission merchants, made an assignment yesterday to F. G. Pistria, giving five preferences for \$1,076.38. Application was made a few days ago by one of the partners for the appointment of a receiver for the firm on account of partnersum disagreement. In November last they claimed \$1,25,000 cash capital, of which \$55,000 was borrowed money, and they expected the profits of 1882 to be \$20,000 in addition. The firm's limitities now for merchandise are about \$14,000.

DEATH OF DR. JOHN GRANGER.

Dr. John Granger, of No. 68 East Fortyminth-st., died suddenly yesterday, after a brief illness. He was born in 1809 in the south of France, and was of French parentage. He studied medicine in his own country, taking degrees at both Paris and Geneva. After his medical course was completed he came to this country, arriving in New-York in April, 1833. At that time there were only three other physicians in America courseted with the sensed of homosopathy, with which school Dr. Granger was identified.

THE VIRGINIA DUBLLISTS.

CHICAGO, June 27 .- A dispatch to The only News from Charleston, W. Va., says:
"Mr. Beirne, one of the Richmond editors,
Rancevert this morning, accompanied by fricing thought his heatile meeting with Mr. Elam

MANLINESS IN THE SCHOLAR.

ORATION BY THE REY, DR. STORRS AT UNION COLLEGE. EXERCISES OF COMMENCEMENT DAY-THE REMOVAL

OF PROFESSOR WEBSTER AS VIEWED BY GRADU-ATES AND STUDENTS—PRESIDENT POTTER OFFERS TO PAY HIS SALARY FOR SIX MONTHS. [FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 27.—The eighty-

sixth commencement of Union College took place to-day in the presence of a large audience. Members of the graduating class delivered orations as follows: John W. Adams, of Belmont, Iowa, on "Hungarian Fidelity;" William Glichrist, of Schenectady, on "The Chivairy of the Nineteenth Century"; Conde Hamlin, of Winona, Minn., on "Social Oligarchies"; Franklin W. McClellan, of Cambridge, N.Y., on "The South that Lost"; James R. Van Ness, of Osborne's Bridge, N. Y., on "Progress of

THE REV. DR. STORRS'S ADDRESS. The Chancellor's annual address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, who spoke as follows:

mann tells us, in his interesting report of talks with Goethe, that once, when looking with him at some engravings, the poet said; "These are really good things. You have before you the works of men of very fair talents, who have learned something, and have acquired no little taste and art. Still something is wanting in all these pictures—the Mauly. Take notice of this word and under score it. The pictures lack a certain urgent power which in former ages was generally expressed, but in which the present age is deficient, and that with respect not only to painting, but to all the other arts."

This remark of the great German not unfrequently re-curs to one as he stands before pictures graceful in conception, harmonious in composition, radiant in color, but wanting in evident and predominant motive, and so wanting the dignity and charm which come only from an mperative spiritual impulse, imparting significance to mes and tints. He thinks of it in reading many books, where the thoughts elaborated or the knowledge assembled seem quite sufficient to reward the attention, and where the style which commends them to attention is nowise wanting in carefulness or elegance, but where there beats no pulse in the pages; where no pervading and animating spirit transposes what is written into a quickening personal message; where the finest passages have in them a certain moral inertnesse; and where the element, however indefinable, which changes words into powers, and makes sentences surprise us with fine inspirations, is palpably wanting. And we see the same thing, often and sadiy, in the character and career of accomplished, capable, perhaps brilliant men, who cagerly aspire but who never achieve; whose influence is perceptibly limited and languid as compared with their powers; from whom society after time ceases to expect anything more than

a transient entertainment; whose age is shadowed with the deepening sense of practical failure. and who finally pass out of the communities which they seemed adapted to invigorate and to guide, with no re-sults and no remembrances to be the bright memorial of

In how many instances does this word of Goothe come back to the thoughts : " Something is wanting. It is the Manly. Take note of the word and underscore it. There is a lack of urgent power"; and that lack is as fatal to genuine and fruitful human success as the want of fire beneath the boiler is to the movement of the system of mechanism of which that should be the thropbing heart. A TRIBUTE TO DR. WASHBURN.

But on the other hand, sometimes we see this in rich, bright, superb exhibition; in writings, in art works, in the temper of men, and in their illustrative public careers. I do not think it extravagant to say that this

ter to this manliness of spirit in those whom they edu-cate, will need no other vindication. The subject is ethical as well as literary, but it is not therefore the less adapted to an hour overshadowed, as to some of us this is, by affectionate recollections, or thronged, as it is to many others, with eager hopes and large expectations. The question is, of course, concisely to be answered— what is implied in such essential mailiness of spirit? What principal elements must combine in the temper of the scholar to constitute and complete it ? And the answer is not far to find.

Certainly Courage is essentially involved and it cannot be realized when that is not present: Courage, as denoting not merely that instinct of battle which displays itself boidly in stimulating excitements, in the heat of contest, in the crists which pushes one to self windication, or in passionate championship of favorite opinions; but as representing what is ampler than this opinions; but as representing whose is amplet than this, and also finer—strength of heart; strength to endure as well as resist; to pursue and achieve, as well as to attempt; to sacrifice self altogether, if need be, on behalf of any justified conviction, a thorough consent of judgement, conscience, imagination, affection, all vitalized and active; and a certain invincible firmness of will as the effect of such a consent—this is implied in a really abounding and masterful Courage. It is not impatient. It is not injurious. It is not the creature of fractions and vetement will power in man. It is nover allied with a passionate selfahness. It is associated with great convictions, has its roots in profound moral experiences; is nourished by thoughts of God and the hereafter. It is as sensitive, kindly, gentle in spirit, as it is perasteut and highly resolved. It forms the base of sympathes, generostics, rather than deflances. Its language is that of courtesy, always; never of petulance or of egotistic arrogance. A chivarie manner is natural to it, especially toward such as are weak or alarmed; as natural as is his carol to the song bird, of its interplay of colors to flowering tullp.

But though courteous, sympathetic and ready for all genial affiliations, it is sufficient in itself and quito independent of character, it strengthens with experience. It is only compacted into more complete force before the snock of downright attack and becomes supremely aspiring and confident when heatile forces race squains and the suprementations. The suprementation and an action of the active forces are against it.

But courage as this is everywhere at home, and is naturally master of all situations. Conspicuous on the and also finer-strength of heart; strength to endure as

aspiring and confident when hostile forces raco
against it.

Buch courage as this is everywhere at home, and is
naturally master of all situations. Conspicuous on the
battle-field, it may equally be shown in the journal, or in
the pulpit. It shines on the platform as clearly as in the
senate; is as manifest in the frank and unswerving
announcement of principles which men hate, in the face
of their hatred, as till, when the tempestions winds, tearing the wave-tops into snow drift, have caught the recing ship in their clutch and threaten to bury it in the
deep. And wherever it is shown, it has in it something of
the morally superlative. Men recognice a force which
emergeness cannot startle nor catastrophies overboar;
which possesses immeasurable caloness and strength
with which no intellectual faculties or acquired accomplishments can be compared, but from which all such
takes value and splendor not their own.

THE INSPIRATION OF HEROISM IN HISTORY. Such courage as this is everywhere at home, and is sturally master of all situations. Conspicuous on the attle-field, it may equally be shown is the fournal, or in he publit. It shines on the platform as clearly as in the emist. It is as manifest in the frank and unswerving announcement of principles which men hate, in the face their hatred, as tigh when the tempestations winds, tearing the wave-tops into snow drift, have caught the real as supplied their platform as clearly as in the emission of the morally superlative. Men recognize a force which mergencies cannot startle nor catastrophies overbear; then possesses immeasurable calinaces and strength ith which no intellectual faculties or acquired accomise had no intellectual faculties or acquired accomised had no intellectual faculties or acquired accomised by the course of the which was better and conquering energy does not appear. And it comes only—or comes, at least in fullest exhibition, and whose habit is of reflection and inquiry, from great owns to susy—to him whose life is passed among books, and whose habit is of reflection and inquiry, from great owns to susy—to him whose life is passed among books, and whose habit is of reflection and inquiry, from great owns only—or comes, at least in fullest exhibition, and comes to susy—to him whose life is passed among books, and whose habit is of reflection and inquiry, from great owns only—or comes, at least in fullest exhibition, and whose habit is of reflection and inquiry, from great owns to susy—to him whose life is passed among books, and whose habit is of reflection and inquiry, from great owns only—or comes, at least in fullest exhibition, and comes to susy—to him whose life is passed among books, and whose habit is of reflection and inquiry, from great which is a pushed to utimost exercise of the soul finds liberty and motive, and by which it is pushed to utimost exercise of the soul finds liberty and motive, and by which it is pushed to utimost exercise of the soul finds liberty and motive, and by wh

debates or ploturesque pageants to present even partial portraits of this; as in the English soldier biding the shock at Waterloo, wholly disdamful of the military science which declared him to be military science which declared him to be Baatan. Instance in his apirit and holding by that spirit his recling standards to their pertices place, in spite of the tremendous, successive assaults of artillery and cavalry which Napoleon huried upon his rent and shattered squares; or in more prominent individual instances, as in William of Nassau, with treachery around him, a price on his head, a few divided provinces at his back crowded sinces! tisseally into the assa and clinging. back, crowded almost literally into the sea and clinging with hardly more than his fluger-tips to the halfwith hardly more than his finger-tips to the half-drowned land, yet fronting without one sense of fear or sign of hesitation the utmost fury and force of Spain, though the armaments of that exasper-ated empire were pushed to their relentless onset by the subtlety of Philip, the flerce energy of Alva, and the nuwearied genius of Parma; in the Wittenberg monk, the 400th anniversary of whose humble birth in the miner's cabin the world will recognize next November, going to the Diet with unfaitering step, though the veteran soldier told him as he passed that the pathway was more perflous than his own had been in the imminent deadly breach; or in the venerable Malesherbes volunteering his defence of the foredoonted King before the the frantic Coavention at Paris, though perfectly knowing that that death by the guillotine which afterward overtook himself and his household must be the reward of his devotion.

that death by the guillotine which afterward of his devotion.

Nothing else in biography or in history impresses us more than this sovereign courage; assured, unyielding, without impetuosity, but ready for any service or sacrifice. It has been not unfrequently the infrangible diamond-pivot on which destinies have turned. Whether or not connected with consequences so large and important, in its own majesty, it lifts prosale and commonplace pages above the level of rhythmic ethics. It makes us aware of the vast possibilities infolded in our nature. It knits the man in whom it appears with whatever is freest and lordilest in the universe. No power is too brilliant and none too rare to need the combination of this with itself in order more profoundly to move us. And no matter what the defects of one's manner or the obvious imperfections of his faculty or his knowledge, a man who shows this is by right a leader of his fellows, having in him the stuff of heroical supremacy.

COURAGE AS A TRAIT OF AMERICAN CHARACTER. I think that the American people, as distinctly at least as any other, will always demand this in those who aspire to instruct and to guide them. Our ancestors were sailors, soldiers, explorers: men who worked hard, lived roughly, dared greatly, suffered without fluching, died without moan; who pur-chased with the sword, not with the pen, the liberties which they wrung from reluctant power, and who set a bloody sign-manual to the charters which many of them certainly were not able to read. The stern and salutary training of the nation on a continent so long remote from the old world, its severe education in physical hardship, the old world, its severe education in physical hardship, in great and novel political enterprise, in moral struggle, in vast and repeated military contests, has only confirmed this victorious element in the mational spirit.

It has came to be a sort of inherited virtue, as if mingled with the iron and fibrin of the blood; and any scholar, however familiar with manifold knowledges, however upt and affinent in speech, who has not this, who is timid in his convictions, vague and heattant in their expression, mwilling to take risks on their behalf, who fears apposition, is fettered before difficulty, or is daunted in heart by voeiferous resistance, will certainly here have lost his chance of moral leadership. He must be free of the times before he can mould them. If his spirit is ons that others can muster or scare into eitence, he may dismiss the thought of any high function as belonging to him, when he stands in front of difficult work or and the conflicts of human opnator.

THE MORAL ENERGY OF THE NATION. But a second force needs to be combined with this to give a supreme manihous to the scholar. It is that which Southe appears to have had more or less in his mind in his word to Eckermann-the transfiguring force of moral energy; what the Greeks denoted, in part at least, by that great word which is one of our inheritances from them; the effective, almost creative, force which sets things in movement, which seizes great ends, invents new methods, masters and applies all sorts of instru-ments, and which works with unfalling and impelling

which makes many astute and accomplished politicians entirely powerless among the plain people. They pretty much believe, but rather more doubt. They wait for the the platform before defining their principles; are afraid for their party; more afraid of their party; and lacking determining force themselves they get no sure and governing hold on the public intelligence. Their occasional succeases are as absolutely a matter of mechanics as the making of buttons. And with all their adroitness, all their assiduity and all the frequent brilliancy of their speech, they slip toward oblivion, as the rechet-stick wavers noislessly earthward from the air which it promised for a moment to calighten.

It is this want which more frequently, I think, than anything clae deprives the cultivated preacher of religion of any such commanding power as belonged to the man, less largely instructed, but more elevated in spirit, who made pulpits famous a half contury ago. "I myself also am a man," said the Apostle to the Roman centurion. He said it in humility, not in pride, but with a practical sense no doubt of all that is implied. And if one cannot say it after him, in the broadest significance, it is plain that he, at any rate, is not in succession from the Primate of the Church. It is the want of such massuline carryy while often makes conscientious students and dexterous writers as entirely ineffective when great interests are at stake and sharp issues are being deeded, as their waikingsticks would be in the rush and clash of a cavalry charge.

THUMPHS OF MORAL RESOLUTION.

TRIUMPHS OF MORAL RESOLUTION. We have had instances, on the other hand, of the power, which comes with such interior and masterful nergy, abundant and signal in our own history. We have seen them abroad in perhaps yet more evident and impressive exhibition. Dr. Arnold, among educators, gave almost the superlative example of the force, in its fineness and majesty, and in its effect on other minds. His pupil and biographer, whose name adds a charm even to Westmanster Abbey, had caught it from him; and it glows through the writings as it glowed through the life of the beloved and honored Dean Stanley, like fire glowing in molten steel. The two great leaders of English political thought and action, on the Liberal side, in recent times, Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone, have had in such inspiring energy of purpose the real sceptre of their strength. And in a development, perhaps narrower and more selfish but not less intense, perhaps narrower and more senies to the control of this vehement force, stuging in sarcasm, flashing into epigram, keeping every faculty always at its height, making him daring in invention, insolent in attack, unsubduable in defeat, lay one chief secret of the enigma-

MODERN ASSAULTS UPON OLD TRUTHS. There is, of course, an evanescent excitement of feeling produced by picturesque novelties in doctrine, which for the moment engage the fancy, and are counted as true because they are novel. They are the iron pyrites of opinion; essentially worthless, though glittering almost like golden flakes. There is sometimes a vivid anthusiasm, not always lasting, but fervent and quickening while it continues, which is generated in men by their eager apprehension of what to them appears justified in thought, though it has no hold on the permanent and eager apprehension of what to them appears justified in thought, though it has no hold on the permanent and goe ral conviction of mankind. Their fondaces for it becomes only more passionate because it is an outcast from other men's homes; and their champiouship has a special earnestness, because their conviction is singular. The advocates of new things, the deniers of the old, in religion or philosophy, in ethics, art or social religion, often show this impulse; and it is not to be reckoned a thing of no consequence. It not unfrequently contributes largely to the impact of their opinions, however fantastic upon other mee's men's men's

other men's minds.

But still the old are the vital and magisterial truths; But still the old are the vital and magisterial truths; old as the race and still as unwasted in their spiritual supremacy as is the sunshine by all the eyes that have felt its blessings, as is the atmosphere by all the transient noisy concussions that have startled its echoes. Among taem are two which are plainly prefining as sources of personal independence in man, and of that untaitering moral energy which is the usential secret of manhood. In order to hold these one needs the assurance, funda mental in his mind, of the dignity of man's nature, of the rights which belong to it, of the properly subordinate relation to its development of an institution, of the un-tounded fortunes that wait for it. Ho needs as well, and as in fact the basis of the other, an equally clear and ex-alting conviction of the being, the character, the authority of God, and of those affiliations of thought and spirit in which the imperfect human soul may stand

thority of God, and of those affiliations of thought and spirit in which the imperfect human soul may stand toward men in immortal alliance. A man in whom these convictions are cardinal is free of chance and change, and combat. He has supremacy of expectation and outerprise, in his own soul. In one sense at least he has entered the perfect law of Liberty, and no allurements and no attacks can limit his independence, smasculate his courage, or rob him of the fulness of an intrepid and soverege enerty.

I cail your attention the more gladly to this because there are influences now actually at work to discredit in men's minds these principal truths; perhaps to wandly displace them from the primacy which they long have held in the best human thought. Agnosticism affirms the true knowledge of God a thing attainable. His personality to it is an improved hypothesis. It feels force, recognizes order, and formulates law; but the God of the Hebrew and Christian faith it knows nothing about, since no lenses discern him, and no chemical re-agents bring out to exhibition on the palimpsect of nature the distinct inscription of His Divine hand. Miracles, therefore, it sets wholly at one side. Providence is a dream of the fanciful. Prayer has its efficacy in the impression which it leaves on the supplicating heart. The Bible is the accredited literature of half-civilized tribes, associating the utterances of many devout but often mistaken human minds, to which our age owes no allegiance; and the church is simply a social institution for pleasant assemblages for othical culture, perhaps for the exercise and discipline of taste, or the furtherance of humane and educational centerprise. The supernatural in this scaeme is climinated from the sphere of human thought, and even the natural loses meaning and majesty in ceasing to be connected with that.

So man, as well, is di-placed from that spiritual rank in the creation which the Sacred Books of Christendom recigniza. His pature is regarded as evolved from the brust in ind countin

THE TRIUMPHS OF FAITH.

the major of the continued of the form in this grade of the continued of t THE TRIUMPHS OF PAITH.

I am not now concerned with either of these recent fashions of thinking, as they stand in one relation. But it seems as plain as are the stars on an unclouded night that either or both of them—and they are essentially intimately connected-will dry the sources and stay the strength of that masterful freedom and moral energy which the scholars of our time eminently need. Cer-tainly, if history has any lesson pertinent to the subject it indicates this. The faith which faced the dangeon and flame and the Libyan pauther without flinehing or fear, had no agnostic element in it. The beroic endeavor and more heroic endurance which conquered the Roman empire to the Cross, which afterward curbed and finally converted to rich enthusiasms the awful frenzy of the ages that follow, which by missionary sacand finally converted to rich enthusiasms the awful frenzy of the ages that follow, which by missionary sacrifice never equalled in the world, enlightened, tamed and transformed barbarlans, and made Christian peoples out of the vagrant painted savages, your ancestors and mine, which built cathedrals, universities, hospitals, and gave to Europe its character and its culture-tiese were not founded upon doubts about God, or on mean and ignoble conceptions of man. Their inspiration was in the perennial and paramount truth of both the Testamenta. Men like us in nature, and often not surpassing our endowment of power, accomplished these stupendous achievements, because liberated in will from all fear of the world, and energised in spirit as by a celestial usflux of force, through their lofty conception of that which is above us, of that which is before us. Their relationship to the Infinite Government of the Universe set them free from subjection to earthly despetiems. Their impression of the dignity of that mature in man which had been created by the Infinite Majesty to share the Divuse immortality, and for which the Son of God had appeared, inspired endeavors on behalf of that nature by which ages became illustrious, of the fruit of which we hourly partake.

We cannot be mistaken in attributing to these superfactive ideas, which the mission of the Master had litted before then into giorious ascendancy, that might of the spirit which set Ambrose against Theodosius in unbending supremacy; which mer ved Huss and Savoarcha to wear without shrinking the ruby crown. Such men might differ on many points. But they all were conscious of their sovereign relations to God and to eleminy. They swung clear of the world by their hold on the supernal certainties. They flung their life into the service to which the times appeared to call them with a passionate yet a persistent abandon, which we poorly emulate, because they had clearly apprehenced the God of Psalmists and Propheirs, and illustrious Aposiles, and also the man whose i

Propheis, and illustrious Aposlies, and also the man whose ideal was, as well as his redemption, in Jeaus of Nazareth.

If such impressions fade from the minds of those who should be leadlers among us, in moral enterprise, and in educating thought, the loss will be a vast one. We shall still, no doubt have swifter vehicles than those in which our fathers rode, waster ships, presses more rapid, looms more productive, factories more frequent, and lines for the fleeter transmission of thought. But the height of the moral inspiration and freedom which broke on the world when the advent of Christ set God and man in sovereign discourse we shall not reach. The scholars now going forth from our colleges, no matter with what accomplishments of learning or graces of namner or admirable natural mental endowments, will miss the emboding and liperating force which those whom they follow have often showed. They will do little work in their various communities involving the higher energies of the soul, or which the world will care to remember. Society will master them, and not be uplifted or energized by them; and that sway of the spirit, to which all studies anould contribute, and in which is the ultimate hope of the world, will pass from them to become the inheritance of others nobler.

RECOGNITION OF GOD BY THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR.

BECOGNITION OF GOD BY THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR. I have no real fear that this is to be. Certainly if it comes it will show us morally the meanest of the peoples on whom the great disciplines of History have been tried. On a continent where the bright marvels of Providence confront our vision, almost as if grouped in zodiacal constellations; in a nation where life has invoked from the outset such just conceptions of what is the native prorogative of man, we may autoipate that these efficaciou and emancipating ideas will continue to prevail; that the scholar, pre-craineutly, will find in them the full liberty of his spirit, its mighty impulse, and inexhaustible What the love of art was to the Athenian whose fathers had loved it, whose musical language was alive with its images, and on whose plastic and sensitive childhood had fallen its impressions; what love of empire was to the Roman, whose annals had traced the expantion of dominion from the hills on the Tiber to the Pillars Hercules and the Euphrates, and who saw in his triumphs the Northern ferns with amber from Baltic intermixed with Greek marbles, and ivory ornaments from Asia and the South; what love of letters has been to large communities of men, love of glory to others, or love of localities to those whose affections cling tenactously to the passers and pinnacles and spouting torrents among the Alps that the sense of man's imperial place and the immen-sities, and of the immutable majesty of Him who now as of old "judgeth in the earth," should be to the leaders in American thought, the public mind holding in silent solution what in them is crystalized into brilliant examples.

If this shall be so, then in these great elements will be found the same for every scholar of a courage that will not faint or pale before any emergency; of the moral energy that gives natural leadership. He who shall show

energy that gives natural leadership. He who shall show them, being at the same time ripened in taste, outlivated in faculty, equipped with learning, by the ministry of these schools with ampler knowledges open to his grasp than ever before have been accessible, with a wider field on which to work, with more effective instruments for his use, and work, with more effective instruments for his use, and work, with more effective instruments for his use, and work, with more effective instruments for his use, and with grandest welfares soliciting his service, he will be surely the favored child of civilization. Such maniliness as his is the regal force in human society; by which we measure all that affects it; from which society takes grace and renown.

We honor the Hellenic centuries, not so nuch for the fact that from them came poems, statues, temples unsurpassed in the world, festive spectacles, stately squares which we cannot rival, philosophies and historics that still stand before us as the Parthenon stood amid its surroundings of splendid grace, but more for the fact that under the influences prevalent in them Aristides was possible, whom Plato honored as singular among great men; Socrates, the undanted John the Baptist of the ethic religions; or Pericles, that man of a majesticintelligence, whom defeat could not master, rebellions frighten, nor sorrow shake nor plaque diamay. We accept it as the glory of the Roman civilization, not that it wow vast military victories on sea or land, and celebrated those victories with magnificent ceremonial, not that it produced the poems of Virgit, the

artful and exquisite odes of Hernes, the ethics of Senecathe eloquiance of Cleere, or the sad majesty of the annale of Tactius—but that it gave the real through the imjerfect examples of the majesty of manliness, in Brutus or Cato, Epictetus or Antoinus.

If, in our times, a similar but completer spiritual manliness is abown in those whom our colleges trait, these times will also have a great place in history. Nothing else on the continent will be semparable to that suppressed moral force, and to the work, dovout and humane, in which it is expressed. It is well, no doubt, that we have monutains higher than the Alpa, and lakes holding half the fresh water of the pianet, and earnest capable of driving the machinery for innumerable millions; that we have vast savaunahs and Yosemite Valleys, ledges sparkling when they are split with wealth beyond all dreams of the East, and prairies whose soils look to European eyes like laboratory fabrications, yet across whose bounteous breadth of variours the eagle himself can hardly fly without strengthening plasters on both his wings. All these are well; our national endowment of material wealth, opening the rich and unmeasured opportunities which we have not yet more than haif discovered. But the moral is greater than the material; the spirit than the instrument with which it works; the character than the circumstances which supply its acting; and the man of wide culture in whom free and surpassing moral force matches his faculty, cunobles his knowledge, and crowns his accomplishments, will be grander than all this opulence of equipment. Whatsoever has been best in civilization will have come in him to consummation, and every university which has helped its students to that attainment will have wrought therein its richest reward to the faith which founded it, to the canaless generosities which have given it expression, to the windom and forceast and faithful fervor with which its affairs have been adjuntanted.

Young gentlemen, now going forth from these halls, or sarrying in them to still further advance your studies, a tarrying in them to still further advance your studies, a voice from a verdant grave at 8t. Johnland has seemed to bid me speak as I have done. One in whom that which I have so roughly and rapidly outlined was at least partially realized, has really addressed you. I would take to my own heart the lesson which thus is commonded to to my own heart the lesson which thus is commended to yours, and would feel for myself that this sovereign manificess—fine in fibre, but unyielding in force, which makes one sympathetic with others, yet independent of them, superior to vicissitudes, self-poised and temperate amd all oppositions, with every purpose undisturbed, and every power in easy play, though passion assails him, and the times repulse his every impression—that this is really the prime requisits for any scholar who would use his opportunity to the noblest advantages; that a conscientious, yet a thoroughly impassioned moral energy must supplement this; and that both will find the supplies of their strength in the undecaying and governing conceptions of God in his majesty, and of man in his immortal relations. The amplest learning, the most brilliant dexterity in logical play, the biggest brain, weigh light as punk if these essential learning, the most brillant desterity in logical play, the biggest brain, weigh light as punk if these essential moral powers are not present. A humbler force associated with them, becomes transfigured, and rains renewing inspiration upon men. The admiration which men give to decorated speech, to fertile fancy, to gifts of song

inspiration upon men. The admiration which men give to decorated speech, to fertile fancy, to gits of song even, or tricks of wit, is as nothing to the honor which they pay instinctively to this royalty in the spirit by which they are exhited, refreshed, reinforced, as by nothing else; on which they rest with grateful satisfaction, in the hour of public doubt and peril; from which they take in every time, impressions most deep and most obtains.

May it be the giory of our civilization that this is realized in largest measure in many among us; that here examples more numerous and more signal than have elsewhere been shown are presented to the world, of those whom schools and colleges have trained, to whom sciences have been sponed andwealthy literatures in many languages, but who above all represent in the temper which animates their life the glorious courage and moral energy, springing from the impulse of immortal convictions, by which power is consecrated, life made exultant, influence crowned.

May this institution do its full share in the future, as in the past, for such a result; and when we come to review our life from the point where time for as is ending may we feel, each one, that however humble our place has been, however humble our place has been, however humble our distinctions, we have in spirit matched the work to which we were called; we have been faithful, fearless, free; we have done with our might what our hands found to do, especially when it was dangerous or hard; and that we have, therefore, won our place in the successive victorious ranks of those whom the worlt may not remember, but from whom in their life it took the impressions, at once saintary and strong, which can come only from the recointe service of manly scholars.

PRIZES AWARDED.

After the delivery of Dr. Storre's address, prizes were PRIZES AWARDED.

After the delivery of Dr. Storrs's address, prizes were awarded as follows:

After the delivery of Dr. Storrs's address, prizes were awarded as follows:

The Warner prize, to the senior of highest standing—William K. Gilchrist.

Ingham prize, for best senior essay on assigned theme—Conde Hamlin.

Prizes for best junior essays—First to Dow Beckman, of Middleburg, N. Y., and second to George F. Alissos, of Oswego, N. Y.

For best junior orations—First to John F. Delaney, of Albany, and second to Charles B. Templeton, of Albany, For the best sophomore orations—First to Futnam Cady, and second to Frank Bond, both of Schenectady.

The Watkins prizes for best essays on "The Relation of Christianity to Morsity"—First to Conde Hamlia, and second to Gulian V. Lansing, of Schenectady.

The Allen prizes for best senior essays on any subject—First to Conde Hamlin, second to Francis W. McCiellau, and third to John W. Adams.

The Blatchford medals for the best commencement

The Blatchford medals for the best commencement orations—First to John W. Adams, and second to Frank-iin W. McClellan.

The class of 1883 has contained fifty-three members; it graduates thirty-two. No honorary degrees were

awarded.
DISCUSSING THE REMOVAL OF PROF. WEBSTER. The removal of Professor Webster was the chief sub-ject of conversation to-day among the alumni, faculty, trustees and other friends of the college. Eighteen of the twenty-five members of the graduating class wh are yet in town met this morning and unanimously adopted the following resolution in regard to the removal:

moval:

Resolved, By the class of 1883, that the removal of Proiessor Webster is a calamity to the educational interests of Union College; and we hereby express our profound sorrow at the injustice taus done to one whom we have learned to respect as a thorough scholar and a natural teacher, and have learned to leve as a model of Christian manoliness, exemplified by fearless and consistent opposition to every form of wrong.

A resolution to the same effect was unsuimously adopted by a meeting attended by eighteen members of the class of 1880, who are here attending commence-

the class of 1880, who are here attending commencement. One of the trustees who was present at the meet ing yesterday when the removal took place, says that when the matter was first proposed the president remarked that, in pursuance of his course during the entire controversy he would refrain from hostile criticism upon Professor Webster or any other member of the faculty. If, however, he was asked to vote upon the question of removal, he would discharge that duty with an eys single to the prosperity of the college. The president added that he thought it would be only fair in case Professor Webster was removed at that meeting that his salary should be continued for six months. This suggestion in regard to salarly was not adopted by the Board of Trustees, so to-day President Potter drew his individual check for a month's salary for Professor Webster, and intimated his intention of continuing to pay the salary for six mooths. Professor Webster's friends say that the profier of any such check will not only be indignantly refused by him but will be regarded as an intentional insult. There are no other important new developments, and both factions will doubtless remain quiet for some months to come. It is not likely that an attempt will be made to remove any other members of the faculty that year. Professor Webster will spend the summer in Europe. ing yesterday when the removal took place, says that

faculty this year. Professor wobests will spend the summer in Europe.

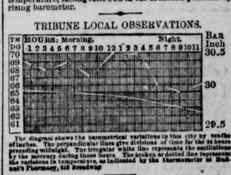
The exercises of commencement week closed this evening with a brilliant reception. The Phi Beta Kappa Bociety to-day elected several honorary members, among whom were ex-Autorney-General Schoonmaker, of this State; the Hon. Charles J. Noyes, or Boston; W. H. McElroy, of New-York, and Professor Lamaroux, Professor of English Literature in the college.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

* GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, June 28.

For the Middle Atlantic State, slightly warmer, clearing or fair weather, westerly to southerly winds, stationary or higher barometer.

For New-England, rain followed by partly cloudy weather, winds shifting to south and west, slight rise in temperature, falling followed in the southern portions by rising barometer.



TRIBUNE OFFICE, June 28-1 a.m.-The n the barometer yesterday was downward. Cloudy weather prevailed, with light rains (.73 of an inch). The temperature ranged between 65° and 70°, the average (67%) being 8% lower than on the correspond day last year and 410° lower than on Tuesilar. Cloudy weather and light rains, followed by partly cloudy or fair weather, may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

A WEDDING IN WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, June 27 .- The marriage of

Licuteuant H. J. Hunt, of the Navy, to Miss Margaret Drum, daughter of Adjutant-General Drum, which occurred at the home of the bride's parents thus evening, was one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind which have recently occurred here. The President the Secretary of War and Mrs. Lincoln, and the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Lincoln, and the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Chandler, were present, as wer also all the prominent Army and Navy officers stationed here. The Rev. Dr. W. A. Leonard, of St. John's Episcopal Church, officiated. The bride was attended by tenbridesmaids, Miss Lay of Chicago, Miss Dollie Hunt, a sister of the second Miss Beach, a coustn of the bride.

A WEDDING ON LONG ISLAND.

Miss Martie Cornwell, the daughter of Dalle Miss Martie Cornwell, the daughter of iel A. Cornwell, of Port Washington, L. L. was made to Robert E. Morrell, of Summit, M. J., yesterda Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Manhasset, the service being read by the Rev. L. P. F. William A. Mitchell was the best man, the unhers were Edward Morrell, Richard Morrell, iam S. Cornwell and Joseph Bloodgood. There no bridesmaids. The church was haudsomely decorand so was the house of the bride's father, where the ception was held. The guests included ex-Mayor Mrs. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Grace, Colonel Thorns, John W. Harper and Edward P. Morgan, pair will make a trip through the Southern States.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

The Inman steamship City of Richmond will take among her passongers to day Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Andrews, ex-Governor R. M. Bishop, of Onto: Miss Annie Bishop, William Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Dean, Henry S. Ecker, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Griswoid, the Rev. W. M. Grecolee, Jesse G. Hawley, Mrs. George W. Lord, the Muses Lord, the Rev. James Larkin, Dr. M. Mattson, Captain Alexander McGregor, Miss McGregor, Professor W. H. Monroe, Captain and Mrs. William Moore, the Rev. J. Scott, the Rev. E. T. Williams, H. C. Young and Dr. A. M. Yaras. Dr. A. M. Yates.

Rev. J. Scott, the Rev. E. T. Williams, H. C. Young and Dr. A. M. Yates.

Among the passengers who sail for Hamburg on the steamer Westphalia, of the Hamburg on the steamer Westphalia, of the Hamburg Line, are Conrad Poppenhusen, of College Point, L. I.; the Baron and Baroness vor Richtofer and child, of Denver; H. J. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. William Wildner, Benjamin Loth and Mr. and Mrs. William Wildner, Benjamin Loth and Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Burke.

The Cunard steamer Gallia took out a large number of passengers for Liverpool yesterday. Among them wers Mr. and Mrs. George W. Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Brandreth, of Sing Sing; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Winthrop, the Misses and Messes. Winthrop, Baroa Blane, Prescott Evarts, Lawrence Barrett, Hugh J. Anderson, Henry S. Ames, John G. Blyth, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Blood, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bradley, Isaac H. Bailey, Dr. and Mrs. M. L. Chaim, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Ciark, Mrs. Katherine Chase, Mr. and Mrs. Carones H. Ciark, Mrs. Katherine Chaee, Mr. and Mrs. Camond Earle, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Gibson, Dr. and Mrs. William Hobba, Mr. and Mrs. E. Booth Holloway, the Rev. and Mrs. H. Knickerbacker, Mr. and Mrs. Augustine Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. Knickerbacker, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rev. and Mrs. Heary Neustadter, Captain James Patchett, Colonel H. S. Palmer, Major-General J. Roe, Dr. and Mrs. A. Segur, the Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Shields, Colonel and Mrs. Allen Tonney, Lieutenant and Mrs. C. H. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Tonney, Lieutenant and Mrs. C. H. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Tonney, Lieutenant and Mrs. C. H. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Tonney, Lieutenant and Mrs. C. H. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Tonney, Lieutenant and Mrs. C. H. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Tonney, Lieutenant and Mrs. C. H. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Tonney, Lieutenant and Mrs. C. H. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Tonney, Lieutenant and Mrs. C. H. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Tonney, Lieutenant and Mrs. C. H. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Tonney, Lieutenant and Mrs. Ch. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Tonney, Lie

SHOOTING HIMSELF IN THE HEAD.

William H. Maxwell, of No. 591 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, last night attempted suicide by shooting bimself in the head with a revolver. An ambulance was called, but Dr. Robinson, of No. 97 Sixth-st., who was in attendance, refused to allow any one to outer the house. Maxwell's skull is said to be fractured. He is employed as a foreman in the City Works Department, and is a prominent member of the Twenty-second Ward Republican Association.

Colgure & Co.'s Cashmere Bouquet Tellet Song.—This coverty and exceptional strength of its perfume are the pocular fascinations of this inxurious article.

Grape Wine for Communion.

The superior quaity and entire purity of Speer's Port Grape Wine, of New-Jersey, and the success that physician have had by its use has induced them to write about it, and caused humireds of others to prescribe it in their practices the best and most relable wine to be had. It is held in great favor for evening parties, and for communion purposes. Also preserves the natural junce unfermented for the use of churches that oppose other wine. Salesroom, 16 Warron-st. New-Work.

MARKIED.

PAYSON—ARMOUR—On June 28, at the residence of Isas M. Dyckman, Inwood-on-Hudson, by the Rev. Edward F. Payson, brother of the brilegroom, assisted by the Rev. 6 H. Payson, the Rev. George Shipman Payson to Sar Armous, both of this city. No cards. PARSONS—HUMPHREY—Welnesday, June 27, in Hart ford, Conn., by the Rev. Mr. Bradin, Charles Parsons, ir of New York, to Frances Louise Humphrey, daughter of the late C. N. Humphrey, e34, of Hartford.

DIED.

ADAMS—At Asheville. N. C., on June 18, in the 44th year of his age, Heary Sylvanus Adams, formerly of Brooklyn. Interment at Forest Lawn, Buffalo.

ALEXANDER—At Princeton, N. J., June 25, Professor Stephen Alexander, in the 77th year of his age. Funeral services at Princeton, N. J., Friday, June 29, at 1 o'clock p. m.

o'clock p. m. APPLEBY—On Wednesday, June 27. Joseph C. Appleby, in the 70th year of his age.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the innersi services from his late residence. Manhasset, I. L., on Friday, June 29, at 1:30 o'clock p. m. Carriages will meet the 11:35 a.m. train from Long Island City at Great Neck.
Interment at Grean wood on Saturday morning.

BUTTERFIELD - On Sunday, June 24, at Bourbon de Archambault, near Vichy, France, Fred Butterfield, of this city. Notice of funeral hereafter, Notice of funeral necessary evening. June 28 of bronchitic CASWELL—On Tuesday evening. June 28 of bronchitic Emma, who of Edward A. Casweil, and daughter of the ist John Paribanks. Belatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral a Calvary Chapel, No. 216 East 23d-st, on Friday, June 23 at 10:30 a. in.

CURTIS—On Sun Lay, June 24, at the residence of her late brother, Jeremish Curtis, 35 East 39th-st., New-York City Miss Sarah Curtis, of Hampden, Me.

Miss Sarsh Curtis. of Hampdon, Me.

JOHNSON—In Saco, Me. June 18, of pneumonia. Frank Q.

Johnson, aon of the late John and Almira C. Johnson, aged
33 years and 5 months.

Now-York papers please copy.

PELTZ—At Coeymans, Y. Y., June 25, Rev. Philip Polts
D. D., in his 30th year.

Funeral at Reformed Church, Coeymans, Friday, 29th inst,
1 n. m. 1 p. m. REED-In Boston, 24th inst., Samuel Gleason Reed, 67

years.
SANFORD—At Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, June 27,
M. Ruth sanford, daughter of the late Marons B. Sanford
Funeral from her late residence, No. 120 East 45th-st., or
Friday, 20th inst., 42 2.15 p. m.
Please omit flowers.

Please omit flowers.

SHIMEALL—On Tuceday, June 28, Sarah Duneau, daughter of the late Rev. R. C. Shimeall,
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Paitt Chapel, 46th-st., between 5th and 10th avea, on Priday, June 29, at 2°clock p. m.

STICKNEY—At Stamford, Conn., June 26, 1883, Charles L. Stickney, of heart disease, in his 7rd year.

Funeral from his late residence on Friday, June 29, at 1 o'clock.

Carriages in waiting on arrival of 1 o'cleck train from New.

York. York.

STRIKER—Suddenly, at Saraioga, on June 25, Joseph M.
Lametti Striker, son of the late George H., and grandson
of the late General Garris H. Striker, in the 25th year of
his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited it
attend the funeral on Thursday, at 3 p. m., from the Strike
Homestead, 52d-st. and ilthave. Homestead, 520-81. and the 26, 1833, Sarah Lucretia WILLARD—At Troy, N. Y., June 26, 1833, Sarah Lucretia widow of the late John H. Willard. Funeral at Troy on Friday, at 2 p. m.

Special Nonces.

In consequence of the increased duty which our Government has thought wise to levy on imported Champagnes after the 30th inst., we beg to inform you that the price of "PIPER HEIDSIECK"

AND PIPER "SEC"

will be advanced \$2 per basket or case respectively affar

JOHN OSBORN, SON & CO.,

Agents for United States and Canada, 45 Beaver-st., Now.

York, and No. 20 St. Sacroment-at., Montreal. The NEW-ENGLAND GRANTER WORKS, Hartford, Coan.
Quarties and Workshop, Westedt, R. L.
Fine monumental and builting work in Grantes. Deawings
and estimates (presided without charge. Corresponding to bleited, N. Y. Offica. 1,321 B'way. C. W. CANFIELD. Ark.

Hondquarters for good, reliable, pamiess Dentistry; forty years' practice; prices reduced. Good Rubber sets from \$8 nyward. Fine Gold and Platina work on best terms. Best Filling from \$1 up. Extracting under gas, 50 cents. Dr. WAIT & SON, 45 East 23d-st., near 4th-ave. Foreign malis for the week ending June 30 will close at this flue as 5" lows:

office as D'10WS:

THURSDA:—At 9:30 a. m. for Europe, per Sz. City of Richmond, via Queenstown (letters for Germany and France must be directed "per City of Rudomond"), as 0:30 a. m. for Europe, per Sz. Westphaliz, via Piymouth, Chenbourg and Hamburg; at 1:30 p. m. for Bernauth, per Sz. Orinoco; at 1:30 p. m. for Cuba, Porto Hico and Mexico per Sz. City of Washington, via Havana; at 3 p. m. for Los Newtondiand, per Sz. Alambra; at 7:30 p. m. for Truzillo and Ruddan, pur Sz. E. H. Ward, Fr., via New-Orleana.

RIDO and Ruatan, per Sa. E. B. Ward, Jr., via New-Orleana, FRIDAY—At 9 a. m. for Newfoundland and St. Pierra-Miquelou, via Halifax; at 10 a. m. for Hayw. pee da. Athos, via Fort au Prince.

SATURDAY—At 10 a. m. for Central America, the South Pacific ports and the west coast of Mexico, por including the Pacific Prince of Applications and the Pacific Prince of Acaptica, via Application and the Germanic, via Queenabowa (letters for Germany and Scotland must be directed "per Germanic"); at 11 a. m. for Bootland direct, per Sa. Anchoria, via Giasgow; at 11 a. m. for Bootland direct, per Sa. Anchoria, via Giasgow; at 11 a. m. for Bootland direct, per Sa. Anchoria, via Giasgow; at 11 a. m. for Bootland direct, per Sa. Anchoria, via Giasgow; at 11 a. m. for Bootland Giasgow; for Sa. Donau, via Southampted and Bromen (letters for Scotland must be directed "per Donau"); at 11:30 p. m. for Cutoa and West Indies, per sa. Baratoga, via Havana.

Malls for China and Japan, per Sa. Oceanic, via San Francisco, close here July "21, at 7 p. m. HENEY G. PEA. RESON, Postunator.

Pest Office, New-York, N. Y., June 42, 1883.

*The schedule of closing of trans-Pacific mails is arranged the presumption or their uninterrupted overlant transit is an Francisco. Mulia from the East arriving on time at Francisco on the day of salling of steamers are dispatch.